

The result was that the Sergeant-at-Arms' conduct medal was taken from him and the Acting Magistrate asked to resume his duties. We scarcely think the Governor way of atoning for the mistake made at the beginning is a dignified one. It was hinted by respondent that the appointment was in a pet, because some other one had recommended publicly. We could credit the idea, but certainly the undoing the appointment seems open to this charge. However, good may come out of the affair. It ought to be at least one man with legal training on the Magisterial Bench. We do not deny that laymen have made good magistrates, and with have experience of the Colony and know their qualifications may be as those of a lawyer. But as long as we continue to appoint two magistrates at least, we think, ought to be a lawyer. The recent appointment was, we offered to Dr. Ho Kai. He has both qualifications—knowledge of the law; and if he had been

do not think many would have regretted that the system of cadet promotion had been net aside in the interests of the Colony. After all the Colony is a bigger interest than that of the young gentlemen who are sent out from Home to serve it. Dr Ho Kai, however, has not seen his way to accept the offer, and we sympathise with the reasons which have led him to decline. We have not heard of the offer being yet been made to any other one. But the Government ought not to have much difficulty in securing some one acquainted with legal procedure and with the ways of the Colony to act as Magistrate.

THE FERING GAZETTE says:—It is all nonsense about Sir J. F. Dickson having been appointed as British Resident of Perak, in succession to Sir Hugh Low, who is said to have 'virtually retired.' The Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements is hardly likely to return to this corner of the Far East, and we sincerely trust that he will not. The reasons are obvious.

With reference to the attempt to levy tribute at Juk-ko, and the proclamation of which we gave a translation the other day, we learn that the authorities on that open up by the foreign authorities at Chinkiang. Juk-ko is within the jurisdiction of the Tao-tai at that port, and we hope that if any complaints of the squeeze are made here our authorities will represent the cases in the proper quarter.—N. C. Daily News.

A NOISELESS CLOCK.—A curious contrivance invention has been produced by Frenchman in the use of a noiseless clock for use mainly in sick rooms. It is placed in the usual pendulum, the hands are placed in motion by the swirling of a chain at the end of which is fastened to a buoy floating in a tank of liquid. This liquid escapes at a uniform rate, and the hands are utilised to feed a lamp with oil, thus giving the apparatus the character of clock and lamp. As the lamp is lighted the necessary diminution of liquid takes place by combustion, at other times by careful regulated dropping. — *Science and Art.*

The following is taken from the *Wai-
keio*:—There is an old saying that there
is no Sunday east of the Cape. This,
course, only means that in the East,
day is not so religiously observed as with
us. Indeed, the English bishops to ge-
neral, think that they would be very much ob-
scured at the looseness of Sunday observance.
It is far to point out, however, that
much of what is done in the East on a
day is business, and not pleasure.
The passengers and the crew of the
to either the arrival or departure of
steamers officers are constantly upon it,
whole staff of masters and clerks have
at hand. There is really no
for this, but of course only
ordinances could put a stop to it.
coming mails should simply not be
Inver on Sundays and outgoing mails
not be despatched. The local mails
should also insist on more steam-
maining in harbour, in the event of
day immediately following their ar-
until the merchants had got reasonably
to their correspondence. In the
sequence of the fierce competition
waged in the commercial marts of the
legislation can alone carry the point
be no office labour on Sunday.
kong, we notice, has just moved to the
and the curious thing is that the
British Consulate, which is situated at
Hongkong being nearly a part of each
steamers leave in the habit of
in and out on holidays and holy days,
as on the ordinary working days of the

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION
The second spoon competition at the yards range took place on Saturday noon. This light was very unsatisfactory and the scoring average was consequently low. The spoon was won by Police Constable Warnock with a total of 31 points which in the circumstances was a creditable score. The following was the scoring:—

P. C. Warnock	4945
Col.-Sergt. Phillips	3524
Mr. E. Robinson	3222
Sergt. Fricker	3222
Mr. F. Ford	4922
Mr. H. J. Holmes	2420
Mr. E. L. Woodin	4920
Lieut. A. H. Lee, R.A.	2230
Mr. B. Buschman, U.N.	6020
Mr. John Andrew	2020
Mr. F. Shepherd	

+ 3 points deducted for Carbins. A winner at this range.

**THE HOLLYWOOD RO
ARSON CASE.**

Mr Wodehouse heard further in the Police Court to-day with the charge of arson against one of the Kut Rung shop. Mr S. prosecuted on behalf of the Straits Insurance Company, and Mr Wotton for the defence.

Pau Woo, wife of Leung A. Hollywood Road, said—I live with my husband. I don't remember the fire was frightened out of my wits. I am the master of the Kut Rung. I have been twice at our house. Once in the 15th and again in the month of the 20th. On the evening of the 19th master of the Kut Rung came to my room in my room which is the first of the cockloft. I heard he said saw him sitting on the bed in my room. He called my name to speak to him. I heard his husband to tell his son to go to the Court to give evidence to the He said he would give about dollars and he might go away. He said he could not advise was too big to be advised. I was in my room all the time. My

[illegible]

By Mr Wotton—I am in friendly conversation with my brother-in-law, who calls him the Heung Shun. The first time I saw my son on the 17th was in the afternoon near the door. I was cold and feverish all day and kept my bed. I have repented all I heard of the conversation between the defendant and my husband. My husband told me the conversation was about the money he had given to my son. I did not know of my own knowledge. My husband said—That man would come to tell my son not to get his education against him about the money. I heard that the master of the Kut Fung say he would give my son money to go out of the Colony, so he hid himself away. I scolded my son, but he gave information against the Kut Fung, giving information against the house and saying this firio. I said my son had money to engage a lawyer. My son said the house was so much burnt it might have been burnt, and that he wanted the guys information. I told him to mind his own business. That was the only conversation I had with him about it. Between five and six in the morning of the 20th my son asked me for a few cash to buy congee. I saw him leave the house, but I did not see him go out of the house.

By Mr Stokell—I heard my son going downstairs in the morning of the 20th after breakfast. I gave him money for congee. In the same cockpit as the previous witness, said—I saw the master of the Kut Fung in our house in the 19th. On the

sitting on a bed outside
passage. When I saw him come I went
into my room and peeped out. I heard
him speaking to the tailor. Defendant
said to the tailor—'Tell Akau to go away
for a few days and I will give him three
dollars to buy tea; and not to take more
five dollars to buy tea; and not to take
evidence against me about the case.' The
witness was all I heard, as the friend of mine
was not at that time and began
talk about the case.

'Mr. Witten.' It was shortly after
seven p.m. that the defendant called
the 19th. Everybody knows that Akau
called the Hough Shien boy. He says he
house; his father is teacher at the school.
business. He sleeps at the house every
night, but it is too hot. The weather he goes
to the street along, accountant in the Yung
shop, 83 Hollywood Road, said—I do
with the Kue Fung for more than a year.
I have gone there to buy things and

shop was closed. I went to the door to see. The accountant slept on the counter. The cook slept on a board near the door and a shopman inside. I don't know if the rice paddy was not there. I have seen the beds several times. The first thing I knew of the Fung fire was hearing people in the street calling out 'Fire.' I rushed out and, on reaching the outside I saw a man struggling with three men, one of whom was Kut Fungz. I accepted that I went into the shop to see if I could put the fire out. There was under a chair of a shelf. A firewood was burning and the shelf on fire. I smelt kerosene, and I tried to smother it; I touched it and smelt it and it was kerosene. The whole floor was covered with kerosene. There was a ladder on the counter. It was smashed. I was not broken. I did not notice any one there at that time, neither the one on the counter nor the one at the door. See, I could not put out the fire. I went into my own shop. I was in the chandlery by myself once. The Kut Fung business was falling off and the stock was decreasing. They did not seem to employ any goods in. They were using five hundred pounds and rice—handing used to be every day. For two or three weeks before the fire the rice-pounding ceased. I was a shopman each of the three days previous to the fire. I noticed that the stock was reduced. I should value it all at \$250. I noticed a crack in the front door of the shop.

[illegible][illegible]

in several times after that, but he was asleep in front of the Kut Fung. I was not watching him, but every time he came out I saw him there. He was sitting. I've clocked Heung a little. I estimate the value of the goods stuck in the shop about \$200. Leung Fong, who is an experienced man, said so. I form my estimate from my own calculation. The Heung Shan boy never came out. He was in the back of the crack and that he was looking round the place set fire in the door and saw the place set fire and to know what he did it. I don't know what the Heung Shan boy said in court. He never told me he had been watching these men for nearly half an hour setting fire to the place. I heard people say that the Heung Shan boy said in court that he saw the crack in the door on the 10th. Everybody set on fire. They say the Heung Shan boy had been watching through the crack in the door for a long time. I don't know whether the Heung Shan boy spoke to Leung Tong on the 10th. I get 3 and my chow, and row and then some dead men's clove, and it was I who first spoke about the 10th. It was I who first spoke about the 10th. The nearest point to the Central School that I was at on either the 15th or 20th was the corner of the Tani Ming Kok. I did not notice anybody sleeping near the Heung Shan boy on the 10th or the 15th. My attention was drawn to him chiefly because he was the closest to him in front of the Kut Fung shop.

Chan: Aying—I reside in Hollywood Road. I dealt with the Kut Fung shop. On the 18th August I want to get a dollar's worth of rice. The master of the Kut Fung said: "Half a dollar's worth will do; there might be a fire and there would be trouble in removing it."

By Mr. Wotton—I wanted a particular kind of rice. There was some coarse rice, but it would not do for us.

John Andrew—A claim has been made on behalf of the master of the Kut Fung shop for \$1000.

By Mr. Wotton—The claim was made in writing and my reply has as yet been given. I have to say only what I believe that was said from the fire. It was handed to us, and I shall produce the book. It is a purchased book merely.

Mr. Wotton said he would put the book

in evidence when produced.

Witness continuing—Nobody was present at the inspection of the premises.

Q. Now, the removal of the Kat Fung in April last was not known at the time of the business of the fire, was it?

A. I have full faith I should have cancelled the policy. We are cancelling all Chinese fire policies. If I heard that the business was diminished, I should have done so with suspicion. I had no idea of what the value of the shop was at the time of the fire. I have no idea what the value of the fittings and furniture was.

Q. You have no means of forming any estimate except by this prosecution. Whether we put the policy or not depends upon the result of this prosecution.

A. I have no means of instituting these proceedings, mainly on the evidence of the Chinese, and I have had no communication with my comrade as to the advisability of instituting these proceedings.

Q. I do not know what the opinion of other merchants in the Colony is as to

Ayuk's respectability.

The Contractor engaged to rebuild the houses destroyed by the fire gave the same evidence as to the previous case. In the case of Wotton, he stated that he had been instructed to make any specification of the debris with a view to ascertaining what the contents of the shops were.

Pang Pui—I am assistant in the shop of shop 96 Hully-road. I live in the Kung and used to buy the purchases there. From my observation, I should say business was not so good as in the month of April last and the time of the week. The stock also decreased.

Mr Wotton—On the 16th of the month I bought some ginger in the Kung. That was in the morning, and in the afternoon I went for some more. I gave the name of a customer who left the Kung. I believe the business of the Kung to have fallen off is because other people went into the shop, and fewer people went into the number of has decreased. I can't give the number of folks that were there at any particular time.

Inspector Baker—I was Acting Inspector of Weights and Measures in the early part of this year.

Mr Wotton—I must object here. I can't say anything with reference to premeditation, and we can't have it.

His Worship allowed the questions put.

Inspector Baker said in the early part

This year he brought a charge against defendant for deficient weights and measures.

His Worship said he thought it was useless as evidence. However, Mr Stokes thought there was something he might go on.

Inspector Baker said the charge was sustained at the Police Court and a fine of £10 imposed.

His Worship asked that all this evidence be irrelevant, and objected that his objection be noted.

His Worship upheld the objection.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr Wotton said before proceeding to his defence, if it was evidence to do so, not all, he would say that there was not a little of evidence to support the charge of arson. If any could be maintained at all on the case before the Court, it would be the case of witnesses in the case not to give evidence in the prosecution, and even stood on the weakest of arguments. His Worship therefore 1. dismisses the charge.

His Worship said he thought it was useless as evidence to go on the circumstances to convict this man.

turning, but there was not burnt known fear and with the in the closed. He slept in the beds in the fire lamp on the head as on the was as much to be known. Since removed, it was "riced" at it stop. The fire, as smallness and less when it number of an under- Before that, the know from the Kut any other was there. There no last time

the Association in the sister settlement, and we need not look forward to all the adherents of the good cause keeping an unflagging interest in furthering the common weal. The voluntary nature of the service of the members lay upon them the obligation to render assistance to private convenience come in conflict with the public interest. If only, however, the number or even one third of the members in the minor roll, take an intelligent interest in sanitary reform, and employ part of their leisure time in helping the unenlightened members of the minor roll, the expanded ratepayers' power that we, under no circumstances, can deny to the minor roll, will still better preserve powers in the near future may reasonably be expected. The average ratepayer cannot be relied upon to act contrary to the axiom that what is for everybody's business is nobody's business. Few of them have the time or the inclination to take any interest in the development of Municipal servants. They must be brought round to a sense of their duty to themselves and the public. Properly managed, ratepayers' associations cannot fail to prove helpful to the Municipal Board. Its members, who are working the limits of their sphere of usefulness, will be able to adequately fulfil the duties of the Board and the Association in harmonious co-operation, the public interest cannot but prosper. We trust the Penang Ratepayers' Association will succeed sufficiently to admit of the example being followed at Singapore.

FORMOSA.

Tamsui, 27th August.

The telegraph steamer *Felice* left on the 22nd with 350 soldiers for the East Coast. On the 23rd the *Cassiopea* left on the 24th the *Wadding* sailed from the East Coast, having landed her crowd of braves.

On the 25th of August the Governor arrived here to inspect the s.s. *Cass*, which was gently docked with flags. This occasion is the first, during the last two and a half years, that His Excellency has honoured with a visit. He inspected the troops on foot, and was most particular. The garrison present honoured His Excellency in due military style but there were no more than 50 men actually required for garrison duty, every available man having been sent away on field duty to 'fight the savages.'

His Excellency during his inspection of the Port was escorted by Jurgens, the Captain of the afternoon the steamer *Wan Kiang*, where the Jordan, arrived from Hong Kong, which had been seen at anchor repairing some defects in her machinery. Both steamers are built of iron and steel, have twin screws and triple expansion—the very ideals of coasting steamers for the last decade of the present century in China.

The s.s. *Gua* left for Foochow with 48 students and the servants. The weather was calm and sultry. Mr. Hung Shih is secretary to His Excellency the Governor. He returned from Europe per *s.s. Smith*. The latter discharging her cargo, consisting mostly of ammunications of war, is being loaded by the Chinese coast guard soldiers to Pilan, on the coast east of Shanghai, and then will go to Shanghai. Several Chinese boats, but killed by the savages of the coast, but the steps now taken to protect our energetic Governor to suppress them are overwhelming. However, the Governor

nor will find it a hard tussle to engulf and suppress or extirpate the savage. The Formosan Alps, the home of the aborigines in many parts are almost inaccessible even to the humble and unaided traveler. The transports could not anchor and the soldiers were landed in the ships' boats and sailed through for that purpose from Kelung to Tamsui; there is no anchorage.

TIENTSIN.

27th August.

His Ex. Sheng Tsai, General Director of the C. M. S. N. Co., by request of Ex. Li Hung-chang, accepted the terms and conditions proposed by His Ex. T. Ming-chuan in regard to the two fast mail passenger steamers at 3 per cent. commission.

The French Syndicate Tender to close breach at Cheuchow in for 3 million tons more or less, pending the survey made that Company's Engineers, therefore two engineers left here yesterday for Hong On Saturday His Ex. Chang-yao reported by wire that the Yellow River is discharging itself through its province, and the water had risen 10 feet in four days.

The breach at Cheuchow, the south end of the Yellow River, is a sand plain 29 miles long and Wang Tsai in charge of making Ying Ho (Caual) below the breach (the above and 19 1/2 below the breach) (the banks of the river) also said, there is difficulty by the Chinese method of closing it with reed and millet stalks, sand foundation; and the methods pro-

ed by the French Syndicate in front of
ged to screw into the bed of the river, it
is sand, screw pilots, prove that they
know the nature of the soil there—S
hat Mercury.

**HONGKONG TO SWATOW ON
FOOT**

A PAIR OF PERIPATETICS.

But few persons in Shanghai are aware
the arrival amongst them of a couple of
travellers who are out of the ordinary
run of globe trotters and
Peripatetic wanderings. They are real
They are actual wanderers setting up with
temporary headquarters at the Hong
Peking Station, and their names are
Parodi and Johannes Hoeffler. The latter
is a Piedmontese and the latter a native
Lower Austria. Before proceeding in
they are just such as to see the reader
It may be a pair of these birds of prey
There are a pair of wandering people
who arrived in Shanghai last Thursday
from Swatow where they had arrived
a journey overland from Kowloon
days before, and were there taken in
and

by H.B. as a
brother, although he is perfect con-
fidence, may be regarded as an
prototype of that strange traveller
by the sobriquet of 'Walking Sto-
ne' the early part of the present century
whose lonely wanderings over the
part of Asia, Africa and America
themselves of general conversation in
Hongkong who is a quiet delicate
young man of about thirty years, pos-
sessing a good deal of Turkey, Persi-
an, His, through which he travelled pe-
riod. His companion Parodi is a
looming little Italian, who came
Abyssinia to the Far East over a
stirring Tougking, where he was
employed on the public works for some
till the money gave out, and the man
discharged in great numbers. The
made his way to Hongkong where
He called a kindred wandering; and
nabbling across each other; and be-
'down on their luck' and with ve-
money, formed the wild and delu-
sion of working their way overland to
They left Hongkong upon this
chance on the 28th July, and after
harbour to Kowloon, started to
telegraph line northward. Their
only part worth of cash, to cover the
of the journey of nearly a thousand
and their other impedimenta,
a cheap revolver and am-

to such foreboding, and they were not without a curiosity to see what the country people along the coast had to say about the foreigners who had been so much talked of. They found the country densely populated. But beyond a national curiosity to see the appearance and tattered apparel of the strange travellers, the Kwangtung people, despite their general character of suspicion and hostility to foreigners, did not interfere with them. They had no objection to the foreigners buying goods, although they could not speak a word of Chinese; and their purchases were simply made by laying out a little pile of cash on the counter of the shop and pointing to the article which they wanted, which was generally a few articles of cloth or some other cheap article of value. They were generally very friendly in these pantomimic transactions, and only can complain of an attempt being made to cheat them, at one place not far from Kowloon. They did not sleep out of doors at night during the entire journey, and probably getting the more terrified by the reports of the terrible pestilence of the recent typhoons whose malarial movements have been keeping the Shanghai weather prophetic busy. They suffered greatly from the heat and mosquitoes, and on their arrival in Swatow they found that the terrible state of the country had been reported to the Government, and that the Government had resorted to the expedient of sending troops to the expense of their feet. They described the country through which they passed as one succession of large villages and towns, and almost everywhere exten-

stirred to make particular enquiries as to the condition of life, as they soon recognized the terrible hardship of travelling through such a country as China without money and on foot. They found the people, as other travellers have done, utterly wanting in anything approaching hospitality, and were never offered so much as a drink of water. They first putting down the journey on cash. They describe the journey as altogether uninteresting and void of incident. The only excitement on the way was the crossing of the rivers and streams of which they not many. They got over the Hainan River in a large ferryboat, for which service they paid two cash. Often streams they had to wade through. They explained that the Chinese, when ex-

breast deep. Twenty-three days, and they returned only to Swatow in a miserable plight as far as appearance went, they were in fairly good health. The arrival there of two such way-worn travellers from the land, instead of by the usual approach by the sea, was a good deal of interest and they were kindly treated by Mr. J. A. Smith, the British Consul. He informed them that all he could do was to forward them to Shanghai to see if the Consuls there would do anything for them. We understand that in the case of Fardoun there is a difficulty about his Consular recognition as he has been made by the British government, and the same was made by Mr. Haas, w. who was sent to send Hoßler to Singapore, in the hope of his government getting rid of him eventually, as he has already cost them a great deal of money in passing him from one port to another in his trip round the world.—*N. C. Daily News*

MR CHAMBERLAIN AND MR
PARMELL.

TO THE READERS OF THE 'TIMES'.

The following letter appeared in the Times of the 11th inst., for a copy of which we are indebted to Messrs Melchers & Co.,—

Sir,—In your leading article of Thursday last you say in reference to Mr Chamberlain's 1885 statement of Irish Local Government.—This is the scheme Mr. Chamberlain has since denounced and discarded in all its moods and tations, and construction except that of your own decision. I am not at all above his signature, but in his handwriting.

To the last portion of this sentence, as well as to Mr Chamberlain's statement of Tuesday that this scheme was brought him from me, and that he has proof of it in my handwriting, I only refer in passing. If, as is alleged, Mr Chamberlain possesses such proofs in my handwriting, why do he not publish them? Nay, more, I think he is bound to publish these alleged proofs as soon upon him to do so. I know that their publication will fully establish the entire consistency of my private with public declarations upon the subject of Irish local government. If Mr Chamberlain should still decline to publish these letters, and content himself with misleading declarations of their purport, I shall appreciate his conduct, and I shall understand that it is because the publication neither substantiates his truthfulness nor dictates his candour.

The same remark will also apply to the astounding statement of his chosen coadjutors, Mr O'Brien, that Mr Chamberlain had supplied in 1886, with a copy of the *Irish Act* altered by his own hand into the *Irish Act* which I produced, that it should be put into just enough show of opposition in the House of Commons to satisfy those concerned. This assertion I am also in the part capable of the alleged fraud in the printing of the *Irish Act* in broad terms, the 'alterations' in my hand in broad terms, and I am supposed for an instant to have been supported for an instant by an estate politician of the Chamberlainian type, having once given bold importance a document as 'Mr Parnell's' *Copieion Bill*, would have been so as to mislay or recede. "So these days I have been studying the *Irish Act* of 1886, viz.," has induced me to write the letter—viz. "Is it true that I have denounced and derided the scheme for establishing a central council in Dublin? Is not rather the object with which Mr Chamberlain put his scheme forward, to legitimate the extension of the *Irish Act* to the whole of Ireland, and that I have denounced and derided it?"

And here I may explain that the sense in which I can be called the author of this scheme is that in 1882 I was responsible for the framing of the constitution of the Irish National League, in which establishment of a central council in an administrative purposes, and a restrictive purpose only, was embraced.

We then thought that, pending the extension of the suffrage and the enormous increase in our Parliamentary strength, such a council, to replace the Board, would have been a useful harmless reform. This was proposed at any time up to the passing of the Reform Act and Lord Carnarvon's declaration to me in favour of the Bill in the House of Lords. The Bill passed in the House of Commons, but we have been a suitable achievement, in any way, for our small party of 35; the passage of the Reform Act and the election of 86 members of the National Council rendered the consideration of the Bill of Irish affairs necessary and inevitable, and I laid down this position in the House of Commons in the late month of 1885.

I now come to reasons for rejecting Chamberlain's scheme during the year 1886. I have explained that the original proposal was that the Council should be contemplated by us in 1882 was to be confined to the question of administration as compared with legislation. In those words, the Dublin Council was

But Mr Chamberlain proposed to give the central authority legislative functions, and he also offered it as a substitute for Parliament, and he therefore differed from both in the nature of the scheme and in the manner in which he put it forward.

and I learn upon good authority that, so far from being the one which was drawn by Mr. O'Shea, it was actually prepared by a gentleman in Dublin. But in his letter to Mr. Duignan of December, 1885, Mr. Chamberlain discussed the question of an alternative to an Irish Parliament, and, after alluding to county government, he says:—
"But, myself, I am willing to go even further. I believe that there are questions not local in any narrow sense, but which require local and exceptional treatment in Ireland, and which should be dealt with directly by the Imperial Parliament. Chief among these are the education question and the land question; and I would not hesitate to transfer their consideration and solution entirely to an Irish Board altogether independent of English Government influence. Such a Board might also deal with county and other communications, and would, of course, be invested with powers of taxation in Ireland for these strictly Irish purposes." It was this letter which first caused me to regard Mr. Chamberlain's proposals with suspicion. The letter was followed later on by a special Government Commission, and by a statement that we could have increased our contribution to do with the scheme. I repeat, in conclusion, the demand which I made at the commencement—that Mr. Chamberlain should publish the letters of mine in his possession to which he alluded in the House of Commons. It will be seen that I have done so, though he never does so. I am a double dealing, and I have been ever since 1885 fully acquainted with the views which I now explain to you.

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES STEWART FARNELL.

House of Commons, Aug. 4.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, September 10.

OPIMUM.—New Patana, cash 602½
" Old " cash, 511½/517½
" New Benares, cash, —
" Old " cash, 482½/400
" New Malwa, cash, 560
" Allowance, Teels, — 24/32
" Old Malwa, cash, 580
" Allowance, Teels, — 24/48
" Persian, Oily, cash 475/500
" Allowance, Teels, — 16/32
" Persian, Paper sold, 500/50
" Allowance, Teels, — 16/32

Exchange.

HONGKONG, September 10.

in London.

Bank, Wire, 3/0½
" On demand, 3/0½
" 30 days' sight, 3/0½
" 4 months' sight, 3/0½

	Credits, 4 "	3 1½
	Documentary, 4 months' night	3 1½
On demand,	3.84	
Credits, 4 months' night,	3.92	
On New York—		
On demand,	74	
Credits, 60 days' night,	74½	
On Bombay—		
Wire,	223½	
On demand,	224	
On Calcutta—		
Wire,	223½	
On demand,	224	
On Shanghai—		
On demand,	72½	
30 days' night,	72½	
3d Leaf, 100 fms.	\$4.10	
	\$8.50	

Temperature.

*Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises
Queen's Road.*

BAROMETER—	9 A.M.	...	29.95
Do.	1 P.M.	...	29.91
Do.	4 P.M.	...	29.90
Thermometer—	9 A.M.	...	83
Do.	1 P.M.	...	85
Do.	4 P.M.	...	84
Do.	(Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	73
Do.	Do.	1 P.M.	74
Do.	Do.	4 P.M.	77
Do.	Maximum	...	85
Do.	Minimum	...	80

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER
AT 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Barometer 29.86

Temperature . . .	81
Humidity . . .	72
Direction of Wind . .	E
Force . . .	2
Weather . . .	pt. 10

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 10, 1901.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 9.—AT 4 P.M.

Station.	Hourly record to see if any wind shift.	Wind.		Force.	Weather.	
		Temperature.	Humidity.			
		Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
W'lostok . . .	29.88	62	—	0	1	b
Tokio	29.67	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki . . .	29.67	—	—	65 NE	4	—
Shanghai . . .	29.67	77	77	56 NE	3	—
Amoy	29.82	82	73	E	4	b
Hongkong . . .	29.82	82	73	E	4	b
Haiphong . . .	29.76	86	72	S	2	c
Bolnino	29.76	86	72	S	2	c
Manila	29.74	89	68	SEW.	2	b

SEPTEMBER 10.—AT 10 A.M.

W'lostok	74	—	0	b
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Tokyo.....	20.72	—	—	—	—
Tokio.....	20.72	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki....	20.98	75	77	NSN	7
Shanghai....	20.98	75	77	N	3
Amoy.....	—	—	—	—	f
Hongkong... 20.92	83	72	E	4	c
Haiphong... 20.04	84	88	ENE	3	b
Batavia..... 21.82	87	68	SE	2	c
Manila.....	—	—	—	—	—

The centre of the typhoon is now about
towards S.E. of Nagasaki approximately
from the coast of Japan at a distance
of 100 miles and the weather
everywhere.

W. DORRICK,
Government Astronomer
Hongkong Observatory, September 1st.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 82 degrees
cent., and to the level of the sea in inches
and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade 74,
Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation
humidity of air saturated with moisture
100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, in two points
S.W.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to
Beaufort.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b. blue sky
clear; d. drizzling rain; f. fog;
l. lightening, or current; p. passing
or squally; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; v.
dew (very); w. wind.
7. NAME, number, height, and position

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Bar during previous 24 hr.
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Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID,
MARSEILLES, MALTA,
GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH,
AND LONDON;
ALSO,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

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Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. For further particulars regarding FREIGHT AND PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

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E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, August 27, 1888. 1420

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For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

O. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, August 29, 1888. 1434

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TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship ARABIC will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 27th Instant, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

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First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco \$200.00 To San Francisco and return, 350.00 available for 6 months. To Liverpool 325.00 To London 330.00

To other European ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

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O. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, September 8, 1888. 1505

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND

BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS

OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA; ALSO

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th September, 1888, at Noon, the Company's Steamship OXUS, Commandant GOUTRAND with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 12th September, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, August 31, 1888. 1454

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA & BALTIC PORTS; ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON FOR LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th day of September, 1888, at 10 a.m., the Company's Steamship DRA UNZHUWETZ, Capt. H. BOMMER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 26th September. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 1, 1888. 1465

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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 406

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NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1540

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, AGENTS of the above Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

Intimations.

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Intimations.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-BOAT MORNING STAR

Runs DAILY as a Ferry Boat between Peddar's Wharf and Tsim-Tai-Tau at the following hours:—This Time Table will take effect from the 1st JUNE, 1888.

LEAVES KOWLOON. LEAVES HONGKONG.

6.00 A.M. 6.30 A.M.

6.45 7.00

7.30 7.45

8.00 8.15

8.45 9.00

9.15 9.30

9.45 10.00

10.15 10.30

10.45 11.00

11.15 11.30

11.45 12.00

12.15 P.M. 12.30 P.M.

12.45 1.00

1.30 1.45

2.00 2.15

2.30 2.45

3.00 3.15

3.30 3.45

4.00 4.15

4.30 4.45

5.00 5.15

5.30 5.45

6.00 6.15

6.30 6.45

7.00 7.15

There will be no Launch on Monday and Friday, on account of coal.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, due notice will be given of any stoppage.

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SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Card of Clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point. Hongkong, July 26, 1887.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, commencing at

Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figure denoting the sections.

Section. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 1. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf. 2. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office. 3. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office. 4. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 5. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings. 6. From Blue Buildings to East Point. 7. From East Point to Kowloon Wharves. 8. From Kowloon Wharves to 11. Jardine's Wharf.

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